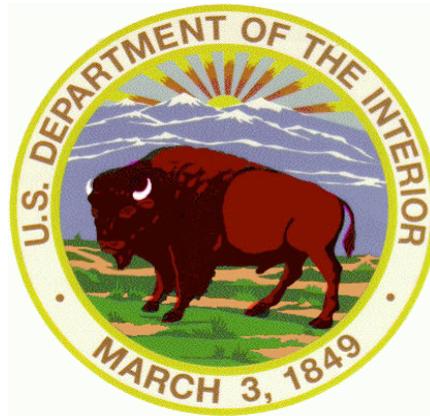


# **U. S. Department of the Interior**

## ***Safety and Occupational Health Report***

***Fiscal Year 2005***



**Office of Occupational Health and Safety  
1849 C Street, NW - MS 5230 MIB  
Washington, DC 20240**

**February 2006**

# **Safety and Occupational Health Progress Report FY 2005**

## **Executive Summary**

The Department of the Interior (DOI) manages nearly one-fifth of our Nation's lands with approximately 70,000 employees in eight bureaus and the Office of the Secretary. DOI operates over 2,400 locations throughout the United States and its territories. Employees work in a variety of settings ranging from indoors in urban offices and laboratory buildings to outdoors in remote parks. They perform tasks involving substantial risk such as wilderness assessments, facilities maintenance, search and rescue, wildland fire fighting and law enforcement.

### **Statistics**

In FY 2005, the total case rates declined from FY 2004 levels. The number of fatalities remained at the same level as FY 2004, with four fatalities. Unfortunately, lost time rates actually increased in FY 2005, primarily due to a large increase in the fourth quarter. The injury and illness total case rate Department-wide for all incidents (includes lost-time and no lost-time incidents) in FY 2005 was 6.70 per 100 employees compared with 6.94 in FY 2004. The lost-time injury and illness rate for all employees in FY 2005 was 2.85 per 100 employees compared with 2.64 in FY 2004.

Sixty percent of all incidents occurred in the four categories of slips, trips and falls (26%); manual handling and equipment (20%); animals and insects (8%), and motor vehicles (6%). More detailed information on Interior's performance can be found in Part I, Safety and Occupational Health Performance Statistics.

### **SHARE**

In FY 2005, DOI was successful in meeting all four of its SHARE goals for the first three quarters and met three of the four goals for the fourth quarter. Of particular significance is the Department's success in improving the Timely Filing of Claims. This is a direct result of the Department-wide implementation of means to electronically file Workers' Compensation claims through DOI's Safety Management Information System (SMIS).

### **Training**

During FY 2005, a special Department-wide safety and health initiative was designed and developed to specifically meet OSHA 6000 training requirements. The course title is "Collateral Duty Course for Other Federal Agencies." This training is mandatory for all collateral duty safety officers within six-months of their appointment. The course will be available to all DOI employees by the summer of 2006. It meets all requirements of the OSHA 6000 training, and focuses on policies and resources specific to Interior Department special issues.

In addition to the OSHA 6000 Department-wide training initiative, all eight of the bureaus comprising the Department conducted required and specialized training for their bureaus. Training programs included holding conferences and workshops, conducting training courses, and offering hands on training in specialty areas such as operation of watercraft. Courses and hands-on training were conducted with web-based applications, at National, bureau, and local facilities, and during the DOI Safety and Health Week, April 3-7, 2005.

## **Accomplishments**

Interior continues to make establishing a safer and healthier workplace a high priority, both at the Department level and in bureau programs. This is evidenced by accomplishments in conducting training focused on Interior specific working conditions; holding conferences and workshops for collateral duty, full-time safety officers and managers and supervisors; updating SMIS, and the Department-wide safety and health website, *SafetyNet*; continually revising policy and requirement documents; monitoring Workers' Compensation issues; and establishing safety and health elements in employee performance plans.

A significant accomplishment during FY 2005 was that one of our largest National Parks, Yellowstone National Park, earned MERIT status under the OSHA Voluntary Protection Program. Part 2, Safety and Occupational Health Program Accomplishments, discusses selected Department-wide and bureau specific accomplishments that led to FY 2005 having fewer injuries and illnesses than FY 2004.

## **Motor Vehicle Accidents/Seat Belt Use**

Motor vehicle total incidents in FY 2005 decreased 7% from FY 2004 levels. This represents the greatest change of all safety and health categories, and drops the category from the third most leading cause of incidents to the fourth. This is the first reduction in motor vehicle incidents in four years.

In FY 2005, there were 242 driver related motor vehicle injuries, none of which were serious. Of these accidents, approximately half of the drivers were not wearing seat belts. All bureaus have mandatory seat belt policies that require all employees to use them. Bureaus are now implementing policies that include disciplinary action against persons not wearing seat belts.

## **Goals**

The Department will continue to strive to reduce both safety and health incidents and lost-time injuries and illnesses for a third consecutive fiscal year, and to achieve goals included in the Presidents SHARE Initiative. SMIS and *SafetyNet* will continue to be updated and upgraded providing all employees with safety and health reporting and analysis tool and resources for meetings and training.

A major Department initiative in FY 2006 will be will a Core Competencies Guidance Handbook for health and safety occupations. This core competencies project is built on the three pillars of compliance, competence, and commitment. The initiative includes identification of the basic tasks of the positions, development of reference manuals that provide guidance on safety, health, and environmental roles and responsibilities, template position documents, individual development plan guidance, and a professional certification program. Implementation will integrate these products into policy and guidance documents.

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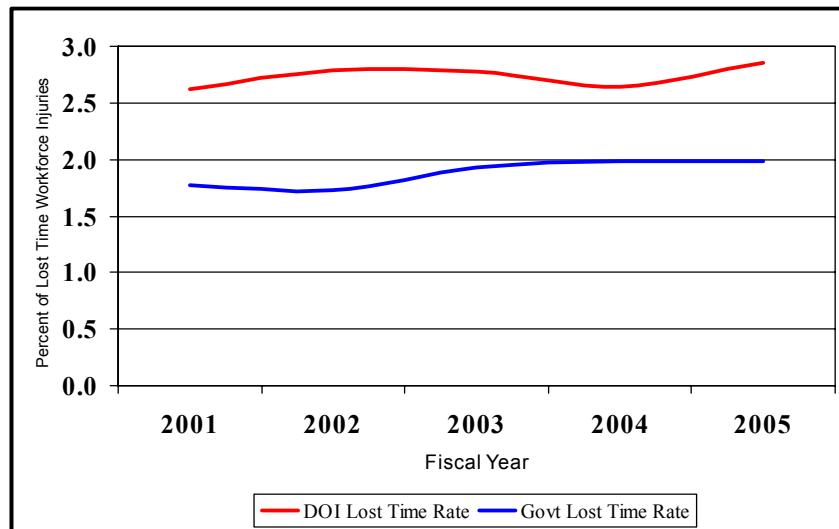
## Part I. Safety and Occupational Health Performance Statistics

### Safety & Health Incidents and Lost Time Illness and Injuries

In FY 2005, the total case rates declined from FY 2004 levels, with fatalities remaining the same level of four as in FY 2004. Unfortunately, lost time rates actually increased in FY2005, primarily due to a large increase in the fourth quarter. The injury and illness total case rate Department-wide for all incidents (includes lost-time and no lost-time incidents) in FY 2005 was 6.70 per 100 employees compared with 6.94 in FY 2004. The lost-time injury and illness rate for all employees in FY 2005 was 2.85 per 100 employees compared with 2.64 in FY 2004.

The “Lost Time Injury/Illness Rate” chart (below) traces DOI performance since 1998. A substantial reduction (5%) in the lost time rate was realized in FY 2004. However, this reduction was followed by an equally large increase (8%) in FY 2005. Data and analyses presented in this report are taken from the Department of the Interior’s web-based Safety and Management Information System (SMIS) records.

### U. S. Department of the Interior Lost Time Injury/Illness Rate

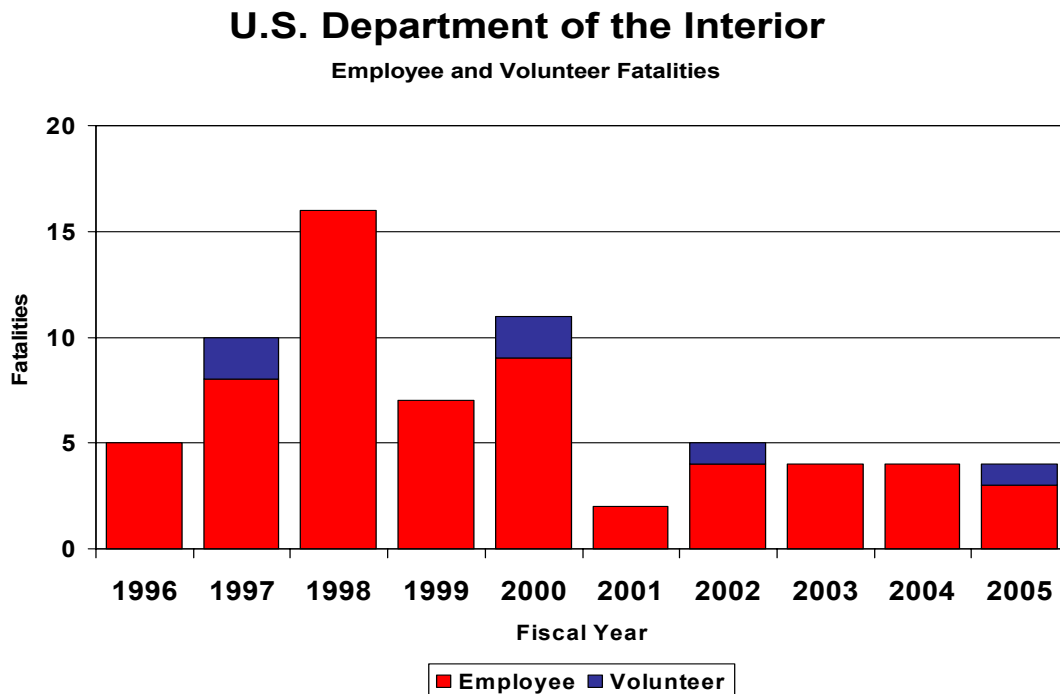


### Fatalities

The number of Interior Department employee fatalities in FY 2005 remained unchanged from FY 2004 and FY 2003. In each of these 3 years, four Interior employees tragically lost their lives. The difference in FY 2005 is that one of the four fatalities was a volunteer employee. The FY 2005 fatalities were the result of field employees performing their duties:

In FY 2005, a Wildland Firefighter was fatally struck by a falling dead tree while working on a prescribed fire, an experienced Volunteer Employee drowned while attempting to escape his trapped vehicle caught in the middle of a flooded creek, a Park Ranger suffered fatal head injuries when he fell from a cliff while patrolling the backcountry of a park, and a Park Service Special Agent died as a result of an asthma attack while conducting duties in the rugged backcountry.

The “Employee and Volunteer Fatalities” chart (below) shows the number of fatalities suffered yearly in the Department since FY 1995.



### Workers’ Compensation Costs

The Office of Workers’ Compensation Program (OWCP) costs for the Department on a yearly basis have been:

Charge Back Year	Cost (millions)	Charge Back Year	Cost (millions)
1992	\$40.7	1999	\$46.6
1993	\$42.4	2000	\$48.7
1994	\$44.7	2001	\$50.4
1995	\$45.3	2002	\$52.6
1996	\$45.5	2003	\$56.7
1997	\$45.0	2004	\$57.1
1998	\$46.3	2005	\$57.0

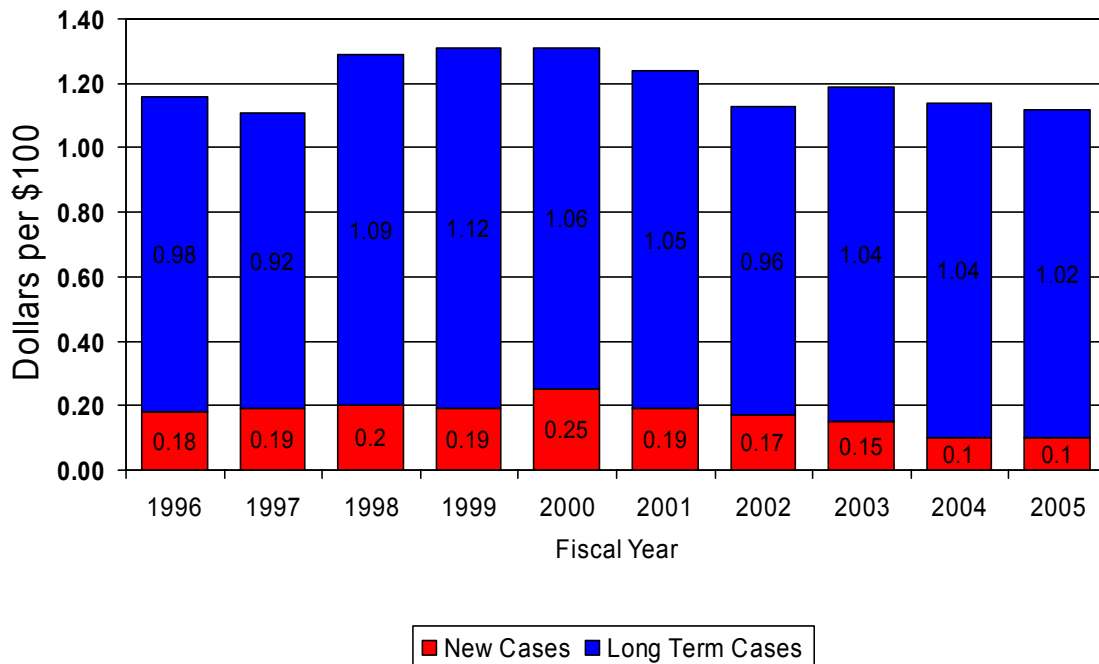
### Workers' Compensation and Continuation of Pay Cost/Payroll Ratio

The "Workers Compensation and Continuation of Pay Cost/Payroll Ratio" (see chart below) is one of several statistical management indicators that the Department has adopted to measure Safety and Occupational Health progress. This tool, which is calculated and tracked through SMIS, examines both existing OWCP case costs and new (current year) OWCP and COP case costs, and compares them per \$100 of payroll.

This is a useful descriptor because it takes into account fluctuations in the employee population. It also breaks out current OWCP costs which are more meaningful as safety program performance indicators and are more responsive to program improvement. This indicator shows that the cost of new cases continues to drop, in spite of increases in average medical care costs and an increase in the lost time case rate.

## U. S. Department of the Interior

Workers Compensation & COP Cost/\$100 of Payroll



### Accident & Injury Causes and Trends

The Department's approximately 70,000 employees work in eight bureaus and the Office of the Secretary and are in more than 2,400 locations throughout the United States and its territories. Our employees work in a variety of settings ranging from indoors in urban offices and laboratory buildings to outdoors in remote parks and refuges. They perform tasks that can involve substantial risk such as wilderness assessments, wildlife refuge and fishery management, facilities maintenance, search and rescue, wildland and prescribed fire fighting and law enforcement.

## **Principal Causes of Safety and Health Incidents**

Analysis of all Department-wide injury and illness incidents in FY 2005, which includes all lost-time and all no lost-time events ( 4,886 total vs. 5,173 in FY 2004), shows a significant reduction of 6% in FY 2005 compared with the FY 2004 levels.

The ranking of the top 4 categories (shown below), which collectively account for 60% of the total incidents, changed from the FY 2004 figures. The most significant change was the 7% decrease in motor vehicle incidences. This caused the motor vehicle category to drop from third place to fourth place, and represents the first decrease in the category in four years.

### **The Top 4 Causes of Incidents in FY 2005:**

The following categories represent the top four causes of incidents in FY 2005 (percents are compared with FY 2004 values):

#1 Slips, Trips, and Falls: 26% (increase of 2% from FY 2004).

Includes all slips, trips, falls and twists from heights, slopes, holes and level elevations from walking, running, and using machinery and equipment.

#2 Manual Handling & Equipment: 20% (increase of 5% from FY 2004).

Includes the carrying, lifting, loading, pulling, and dragging of packaged and unpackaged materials, equipment, supplies and objects, and injuries from operating machinery.

#3 Animals and Insects: 8% (increase of 1% from FY 2004).

Includes all biting and stinging insects such as bees, ticks, wasps, and spiders; dog, snake, rodent and other animal bites; and injuries from bears, horses, and other large animals.

#4 Motor Vehicles including Driver/Pedestrians/Passengers: 6% (decrease of 7% from FY 2004). This includes both On-the-Road and Off Highway Vehicles (OHV's) such as automobiles, trucks, ATV's, snowmobiles, and road and dirt motorcycles. Injury to driver, passengers, pedestrians, as well as vehicle property damage are included.

## **Safety Management Information System (SMIS) and *SafetyNet***

The Department's automated Safety Management Information System is unique among Federal agencies. This web-based reporting system helps ensure that all data collected Department-wide from all eight bureaus is reported in a uniform and consistent manner. SMIS has incorporated OWCP injury and illness data, along with personnel and work-hour data into its database.

*SafetyNet*, the DOI safety and health website, is a tool for all DOI employees for improving employee and visitor safety and health. The materials and resources provided are valuable in providing the information to help safety and health officials, particularly the part-time collateral duty safety and health officers (CDSOs) perform their duties. It is a continually updated source for all employees at <http://safetynet.smis.doi.gov>

## **Part 2. Safety and Occupational Health Program Accomplishments**

The Interior Department is responsible for managing approximately 20 percent of our Nation's total land area and has employees at more than 2,400 facilities and field sites scattered throughout the Nation, including historical sites and parks, wildlife refuges, dams, and wilderness areas. As many of these remote field offices and facilities do not have enough employees to support full-time safety and health positions, CDSO's play critical roles along with full-time professionals in maintaining safe and healthy working conditions.

The Department has more than 175 full-time Safety and Occupational Health professionals who conduct the program in support of employees and managers. Additionally, approximately 1,200 Departmental employees serve as CDSO's. Both the full-time and the collateral duty professionals work at all levels of bureau organizations to assure Program compliance and integration of safe and healthful practices into the wide range of complex activities.

Many of the Department of the Interior's current accomplishments are linked to the continuing implementation of the Safety and Occupational Health Strategic Plan. This Strategic Plan is the result of close cooperation efforts among the Designated Agency Safety and Health Official (DASHO), the bureau DASHO's, the Departmental and bureau safety managers, and other bureau representatives.

### **Accomplishments – OSHA 6000 Web-based Safety Training (Department-wide)**

The FY 2005 safety and health initiative to develop the OSHA 6000 required training, "Collateral Duty Course for Other Federal Agencies", is nearing completion. This training is mandatory for all CDSO's within six-months of their appointment to a safety and health position. Training is mandated under CFR 29, Part 1960 and DOI Department Manual, Part 485, Safety and Occupational Health Program. The course will be available to all DOI employees through the DOI University's Learning Management System (LMS).

### **Accomplishments – Sustained Emphasis on Safety and Health – DOI Safety Week (Department-wide)**

Each April, DOI Safety & Health Awareness Week is celebrated. This promotional and training week occurs right before Interior's busiest spring and summer months, and was observed April 4-8, 2005. Interior sites, headquarters and field facilities throughout the Nation designate a Safety Day during the week to promote safety and health. Again, in 2005, the theme, "Always Alert -- Nobody Hurt", reflected the major cause of injuries throughout the DOI.

As in past years, hundreds of creative activities took place throughout the nation. Training opportunities ranged from short safety talks and hands-on demonstrations to workshops and classroom instruction. Some larger locations conducted health, safety and wellness "fairs" involving local fire and police departments and medical centers. Local "Safety Champions" were recognized for outstanding safety records or their contributions to a safe and healthy workplace. Some locations involved DOI employees along with families, visitors, school children, contractors, and others.



### **Accomplishments -- Federal Safety Health, And Return-to Employment, SHARE, Initiative (Department-wide)**

In FY 2005, the Department of the Interior continued its efforts to meet and exceed the goals established under the President's SHARE Initiative for FY 2004 - FY 2006.

DOI was largely successful in meeting its SHARE goals in FY 2005. The Department met all four of its SHARE goals for the first three quarters of FY 2005 and met three of the four goals for the fourth quarter. The Department only exceeded the Lost Time Case Rate goal. The FY 2005 goals and Interior's FY 2005 final statistics were:

Indicator	FY 2005 Goal	FY 2005 Result
Total Injury/Illness Case Rate <sup>1</sup>	6.86	6.70
Total Lost Time Case Rate <sup>2</sup>	2.61	2.85
Timely Filing of Claims <sup>3</sup>	46.1%	75.2%
Lost Production Days <sup>4</sup>	69.3	66.2

1 Reduce total injury case rates by 3% per year

2 Reduce lost time case rates by 3% per year

3 Increase the timely filing of claims by 5% per year

4 Reduce the rate of lost production days due to injury by 1% each year

Of particular significance is the Department's success in improving the Timely Filing of Claims. This is a direct result of the Department-wide implementation of the capability to electronically file Workers' Compensation claims through DOI's Safety Management Information System (SMIS). In addition to rapid claims submittal, this new tool results in more effective management of the Workers' Compensation Program by both OWCP and DOI, and facilitates the gathering of vital information needed for use by Interior Safety and Health Managers.

### **Accomplishments – Motor Vehicle/Seat Belt Safety (Department-wide)**

Motor vehicle total incidents in FY 2005 decreased 7% from FY 2004 levels. This represents the greatest change of all safety and health categories, and drops the category from the third most leading cause of incidents to the fourth. This is the first reduction in motor vehicle incidents in four years.

In FY 2005, there were 242 driver related motor vehicle injuries, none of which were serious. Of these accidents, approximately half of the drivers were not wearing seat belts. All bureaus have mandatory seat belt policies and Bureaus are now implementing policies that include disciplinary action against persons not wearing seat belts.

The Department-wide Motor Vehicle Safety Awareness Safety Quiz was revised in FY 2005, and made available to all employees on *SafetyNet* and by CD. It was very popular, and focused on the causes and types of DOI specific incidents, which includes off-highway-vehicle use, property damage, and seatbelt and cell phone use.

### **Accomplishments – Safety Management Information System (SMIS) Developments (Department-wide)**

The Department's Safety Management Information System continues to be a valuable tool for Interior. Through a continuous improvement process, a number of developments took place during FY 2005. Selected changes to the system include:

- Online Filing of Workers' Compensation Claims. In the first full year of implementation of this online filing process, the percentage of claims filed on a timely basis to OWCP improved from 41.8% in FY 2003 (SHARE base year) to 75.2% in FY 2005. In addition to this dramatic increase in filing timeliness, the new process has also led to compensation coordinators and claimants receiving claim numbers very quickly, usually within 48 hours of OWCP's receipt of the claim. This contributes to more rapid treatment of job-related injuries and, potentially, quicker returns to duty by claimants.
- Recordkeeping and Reporting of Injuries and Illnesses. A major programming upgrade of the SMIS software was under development during FY 2005. When implemented early in FY 2006 (now completed), the Department will be able to fully meet the revised Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements for Federal Agencies that went into effect on January 1, 2005. Additionally, it will allow for more efficient gathering of information needed for the OWCP claims and the supplemental information needed for safety and health program purposes.

### **Accomplishments – SafetyNet, the DOI Safety and Health Webpage (Department-wide)**

*SafetyNet* provides a tool for all DOI employees for improving employee and visitor safety and health. The materials and resources provided are valuable in assisting safety and health officials, particularly the part-time collateral duty officers, perform their duties. All information is available to every Interior employee. Selected additions during FY 2005 include:

- New Category of Occupational Health. An Occupational Health category was added to *SafetyNet*. This category provides access to information on industrial hygiene and medical issues including site-specific technical assistance and hazard awareness and prevention topics. Frequently used information and resources on health hazards and how to implement OSHA's Written Programs are available.
- Monthly Highlights. Monthly News & Highlights specific to the duties and activities of all Interior employees, as well as visitors to our federal lands and family safety and health issues are provided.
- SafetySmart! For Networks. This licensed software package available in *SafetyNet* provides over ten thousand ready to use safety talks and handouts, slogans and custom posters, fatality reports, and power-point presentations covering 28 areas of safety and health. This software package is essential to individuals responsible for presenting safety meetings, tailgate talks, and training. These professional resources are available to all Interior employees.

### **Accomplishments – A Remarkable Safety and Health Training Record (U.S. Geological Survey)**

The USGS serves the Nation by providing scientific information to minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters and managing water, biological, energy, and mineral resources.

Remote field evaluations involve many unique specific hazards such as watercraft, firearms, animals, and climate making training a major focus. Selected training accomplishments include:

- Web-based Training. Working with the DOI University, the USGS released web-based safety and environmental training for all newly hired employees. Required safety orientation is established by occupation, i.e., executives (GS-14 and above), supervisors, collateral duty personnel, field employees (those who perform field work and exposed to a field environment), and administrative employees (those who do administrative support, IT support, etc.). In the last 18 months, the USGS has had over 8,200 employees complete more than 38,000 courses, a remarkable training commitment that has increased employee safety awareness which has contributed to a further reduction in already low accident rates.
- Safety & Environmental Conference. In February 2005, USGS held a Safety and Environmental Conference for nearly 150 collateral duty safety and environmental program coordinators. The conference provided training for maintaining safe and healthful working conditions, and for developing skills to better provide local customer service and increase compliance with safety and health policies. Hands-on safety and industrial hygiene training was an important part of the conference. This training met the DOI requirement to provide 16 hours per year of professional development training.

#### **Accomplishments – Yellowstone National Park Receives OSHA’s MERIT Status (U.S. National Park Service)**

The National Park Service (NPS) manages a wide range of activities in a significant variety of conditions. Sites range from unattended historical monuments to our largest National Parks. Locations vary from our highest mountains to our tropical beaches.

Yellowstone National Park is one of our largest National Parks, with over 800 Interior and 3,500 concessionaire employees during the summer months. In FY 2005, Yellowstone National Park became DOI’s second site to achieve MERIT status under OSHA’s Voluntary Protection Program (VPP). Both the Park and the concessionaire, who operates lodges and restaurants, achieved MERIT status. VPP is OSHA’s premier safety recognition program that brings together management, labor, employees and OSHA in establishing cooperative relationships to reduce accidents and illnesses and maintain standards of performance beyond traditional safety programs.

#### **Accomplishments – All-Terrain-Vehicle (ATV) Safety and Employee Safety (Bureau of Land Management)**

Off-Highway-Vehicles, including All-Terrain-Vehicles (ATVs), snowmobiles and off-road motorcycles, account for the majority of motor vehicle accidents on lands managed by the Interior Department. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with responsibility for much of our Western wilderness operates many ATV’s and takes safety seriously:

- ATV Safety. In-house and contracted studies were completed that identified/ ATV hazards, safe operating practices, and safe design features. The results of these studies are safety guidelines for operating over varied terrains; performing tasks such as applying pesticides, fighting fires, and assessing rangelands; identifying machine safety features; and selecting effective personal protective equipment.

- Performance Standards. BLM issued new policy that requires safety and health elements as part of employee performance standards. The policy is designed to promote safety as “the way we do business,” and incorporates accountability for safety in the workplace. The policy applies to all employees, including managers and supervisors.

#### **Accomplishments – Watercraft Certification and Emergency Planning (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)**

With wildlife refuges, wetlands, fish and waterfowl habitats and wilderness areas located in every state, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) continued successful programs in watercraft safety and integrating safety issues with emergency planning:

- Watercraft Safety Training. The outstanding safety record of Interior employees operating watercraft is attributed to specialized hands-on training. During FY 2005, FWS conducted 40 Motorboat Operator Courses certifying 422 employees, and two Instructor Courses certifying 18 new instructors.
- Emergency Planning. FWS continued to integrate safety issues into emergency planning programs. Visitor risk assessments were conducted at sites, new requirements were added to the DOI policy on Firearms Safety for Non-Law Enforcement Personnel, the FWS National Oil Spill Response Plan was revised, and a new employee building check-in process in
- Arlington, VA, headquarters was implemented to include Occupant Emergency Plans.

#### **Accomplishments – Safety and Occupational Health Manuals and Workers’ Compensation (Bureau of Indian Affairs)**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) updated their Health and Safety Manual and reduced their OWCP chargeback costs in FY 2005.

- Safety & Health Manual. Updating and revising bureau-specific safety and health manuals play a major role in DOI’s Safety and Health Program. The bureau handbooks establish the policies for implementing the safety and health policies set forth in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and the DOI Safety and Health Manual. The BIA Safety and Occupational Health Manual was revised and updated during FY 2005. It has been posted on the BIA Intranet for all employees to utilize. The manual contains authorities and responsibilities in ensuring a safe and healthful workplace. It also incorporates the BIA S&H Handbook that contains step-by-step safety and health procedures.
- Workers’ Compensation. The OWCP chargeback to the BIA was reduced by \$204,118 from FY 2004 levels. Thirteen significant long-term compensation cases were removed through effective case management by regional Workers’ Compensation Specialists.

#### **Accomplishments – Collateral Duty Officers and Communications (Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement)**

The Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) attributes the success of its safety and occupational health program primarily to the performance of its collateral duty safety officers and communications among employees. Efforts continued in training and communications and accomplishments include:

- **Collateral Duty Coordination.** Each year the bureau conducts a National CDSO Meeting that includes training and workshops to discuss how to make the program more effective. Also, quarterly conference calls and safety committee meetings are held to enhance resource sharing. OSM is not responsible for managing public lands, but has maintained one of the best safety records in the DOI.
- **Communications and Training.** Six safety videos and 12 electronic safety talks were added to the centralized safety and health library that is shared among OSM offices. Training throughout FY 2005 included the following subjects:

OSHA 6000 S&H Orientation	First Aid / CPR / AED Techniques
Office Safety & Repetitive Motion Injuries	Workplace Violence
Surface Mine Safety	Helicopter and Aircraft Safety
Blood Borne Pathogens	Lyme Disease Awareness
Hazard Communications	Defensive Driving
4x4 Motor Vehicle Safety	Accident Investigation
Fire Safety	Sheltering In Place Protection

#### **Accomplishments – Safety Glasses and Building Fire Safety (Minerals Management Service)**

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) manages the nation's natural gas, oil and other mineral resources on the outer continental shelf and collects revenues from Federal offshore mineral leases. Fire and personal protective equipment are important safety issues:

- **Personal Eye Protection.** Eye protection is critical for working on offshore oil platforms, and many workers sacrifice proper vision by using standard supplied safety glasses. During FY 2005, a bureau-wide purchasing program was established to provide prescription safety glasses in order to improve the quality and consistency of this personal protective equipment. Employees that wear prescription eyeglasses whose duties require the use of safety glasses can qualify for the program that provides up to \$500 in purchasing prescription safety glasses.
- **Building Fire Protection.** MMS was recognized in FY 2005 for its efforts in eliminating potential fire hazards in its Denver, Colorado offices. Management and employees worked together to achieve complete compliance with the National Fire Protection Administration's safety requirements setting a benchmark standard for safety in federal buildings.

#### **Accomplishments – Professional Safety Certification (Bureau of Reclamation)**

Along with continued emphasis in training all employees in safety and health responsibilities of the OSHA 6000, Collateral Duty Course for Other Federal Agencies, the Bureau of Reclamation is continuing emphasis in achieving safety certification by its safety and health officials. The Technical Service Center in Denver, Colorado implemented a Safety Certification Program two year's ago tailored to meet their unique needs and specific safety and health regulations. The program promotes professionalism along with a positive safety culture and attitude. Training modules have been developed for Job Hazard Analysis, Confined Space Entry, Lock-out/Tag-out, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). FY 2005 had the first series of candidates completing the instruction, and this certification is expected to become bureau-wide.